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There are three Appendices: I. Educational Advantages for American Students in France; with a History of the Recent Changes in its University System; II. Institutions of Higher Learning; The Organization, Degrees, Requirements, Fees, etc.; III. Practical Suggestions to the Intending Graduate Student. On pages xiii-xvi there is a List of Authors, on pages xvii-xxviii a List of Sponsors, American Scholars who have expressed a cordial desire to join with the Authors in making the book "a national homage, offered from the Universities of America to the Universities of France". On pages 437-454 there is an Index of Personal Names.

Manifestly, many parts of the book will be of interest to students of the Classics. Special attention may be called, however, to the article on Archaeology and History of Art (31-44), which is the work of Professor George H. Chase, of Harvard University, Harold N. Fowler, of Western Reserve University, A. L. Frothingham, of Princeton University, and J. R. Wheeler, late of Columbia University. The Chapter on Classical Philology covers pages 207-220. The part of it which deals with Latin was contributed by Professor W. G. Hale, of the University of Chicago, and Professor E. K. Rand, of Harvard University; the part which deals with Greek was contributed by Professor John A. Scott, of Northwestern University.

C. K.

THE CUM-CONSTRUCTIONS AGAIN

Readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY may be glad to know that Professor H. C. Nutting, of the University of California, published, in February last, a paper entitled Caesar's Use of Past Tenses in Cum-Clauses. The paper constitutes Volume 5, No. 1, pages 1-53 of University of California Publications in Classical Philology. Copies may be obtained, at 55 cents, by addressing the Manager of the University Press, Berkeley, California. Professor Nutting's purpose is to give a "straightforward, unbiased discussion of <Caesar's> usage in *cum*-clauses" in past tenses. On pages 3-4 he sums up, in effect, his discussion, as follows:

But why enter upon a discussion of this subject with a mind prejudiced by the gratuitous assumption that the goal of the study is to find a clear-cut line of demarcation between the meaning of the indicative cases and the subjunctive cases? When once the subjunctive had begun to invade the *cum*-construction, it is wholly unreasonable to assume that its further progress was marked by leaps and bounds that everywhere left a clear line of division between the two moods. This is not the way a modal shift takes place; rather, two forms come into competition as the expression of an identical thought. For a time the two forms are used side by side; then one is retired in favor of the other. Doubtless the conquest of the *cum* clause by the subjunctive proceeded in the same fashion, with a constantly shifting middle ground in which both moods were used for the expression of an identical idea.

Approached from this point of view, Ciceronian

examples like those cited above¹ present not the slightest difficulty. For unprejudiced examination of the *cum*-clauses using the imperfect and pluperfect tenses cannot fail to show that the various meanings, so far as the context defines them, shade off into one another by indistinguishable gradations, and, in particular, that there is no sharp line of division between the purely temporal use and its nearest neighbors. Once fairly launched upon its career of conquest in the *cum*-construction, there was absolutely no bar to the spread of the use of the subjunctive to any class of *cum*-clauses using the two tenses mentioned.

Whatever the influence which, in early Latin, caused the subjunctive to begin the invasion of the *cum*-construction, the circumstances that pressed hardest upon the linguistic consciousness of writers of the Ciceronian period must have been the fact that it was becoming "fashionable" to use the subjunctive in *cum*-clauses when the imperfect and pluperfect tenses were chosen. That the purely temporal group should thus ultimately become a middle ground for the use of two moods is in no way surprising; indeed it may be hardly more significant than the fact that, in English, fashion has not yet quite settled the question whether we should use *-ise* or *-ize* as the termination of certain verbs.

C. K.

PLAYS AND STORIES ON CLASSICAL SUBJECTS

To the bibliographical material supplied in Professor Cleasby's article, Classical Plays in High School and College (THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 11.146-148), some additions can already be made. Miss Effie Case, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, published last year a pamphlet of sixteen pages, entitled Between the Lines of "Cicero" and "Caesar". The contents are as follows: a play, in English, entitled "The Conspiracy", based on Cicero's Orations against Catiline, (pages 3-6); and two stories, in English, entitled respectively Between the Lines of "Cicero" (7-11), and "Of All These, the Bravest were the Belgians" (12-15). The play and the stories are written in prose; the one is based on the Orations against Catiline, the other on Caesar's account of his struggle with the Belgae. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained, at 25 cents, from Miss Case (52 1/2 High Street). Miss Case wrote the pamphlet at the request of Miss Sabin, to show teachers a method by which pupils may be helped to see "between the lines", and thereby to find the characters more real.

In February last Dr. Max Radin published in The Classical Journal 13.314-342, a play entitled Dumnorix, in Latin.

C. K.

THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

The last meeting of The New York Classical Club for the current year will be held on Saturday, April 27, in the Students Building, Barnard College. At noon sharp President M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, will speak on New Fashioned Education, or New Wine in Old Bottles. The address will be discussed by Professor Charles Thaddeus Terry, Dr. John H. Denbigh, Miss C. Raintz-Rees, and others.

Those who plan to be present at the luncheon, after the address, should write to Miss Jane Gray Carter, Hunter College, to that effect.

¹On pages 2-3 Professor Nutting had cited Cicero, Cat. 3.6 *cum iam dilucesceret*, and Tusc. Disp. 2.34 *cum ibi essem*, as showing sure instances of date-determining *cum*-clauses.